Later from the Rie Grande.

The Galveston Origins, of the 23d ult., has the following:—
Lieut Transion, of the revenue cutter Henry A. Dedge, arrived at Galveston this morning, beving left Point Isabel the day before yesterdey, and eringing news from Brownsville to the 20th inst. This gentleman brings full and official resecuents from the scene of difficulties on the lower Rie Grande. The cutter, in addition to her own crew, carried down sixteen men from Indianols, arrive command of Capt. Becomet. Deputy Collecter of that port. The men from the cutter and the United States troops went up on the steamer Grampus, on the night of the 16th inst. Among the documents brought by Lieut. Transison is a letter from Brownsville, dated November 19, to Lieut. Landous, in command of the United States coldiers at Brazos Santiago, from which we make the following extracts:

"The Hangers made a scout on yesterd to took for the enemy. They sneountered him in considerable force, just above Santa Reita, the object being mostly to see where he might be found. The party returned. It is understood that one of the enemy was hilled by the advance of Rangers. The bhoys are anxious to pitch in, but discretion pravailed over valor, and they came back. It is my wish and that of your other friends, to have you come up and take part. With your advice and service, if you would feel like going along, we thick you would be particularly useful to the Rangers by giving them a little wholesome advice, and assist in leading them in the expedition. We have agreed to await a day or two for the return of our express to the upper country in search of the expected companies on their way down.—Our men had isstructions to go as far as Rie Grande City. It may be useful, and probably will be, to take out one or more of the howitzers here. I would suggest, in view of this, whether it would not be well to send up some more amunition for the pieces of the class iskey to be required to leave in town during the absence of the expedition. We wish as much as possi

September to the 18th November, the whole number of citizens of Brownsville, except the friends of Coatinas, have been on guard. The following deaths have resulted from the late difficulties. Kulled by Coatinas and his band in the attack of the 28 h of September, Wm. Neale, shot in his bed; Geo, Morris, shot and stabbed under the flag staff at Fort Brown; Johnson, the jailer, killed in defending the jail; Garcia, killed for defending Johnson; a Mexican, killed by Coatinas's men, in the alley behind the dwelling of Mr. WOODHOUSE. One of CORTINAS's men, killed by Johnson at the jail. Since the foray, Mrs. WOODHOUSE died of nervous excitement; two men shot in the camp of Coatinas, for disobedience, and two shot as suspected spies; Lieut. Scott, of the Rangers, shot accidentally; Baberra, prisoner taken from Coatinas, and hung at Brownsville. Missing—McFadders, and three others reported, names unknown. In the attack on Coatinas's camp, we believe, two of his party were killed and one wounded.

Report of Celenci Shanfaer's Veyage.

Report of Colonel Shaffaer's Voyage. The Glasgow Journal thus describes an interview with Colonel SHAFFNER, who has just returned, in the bark Wyman, from the Northern Ocean, where he has, since 29th August last, been engaged in an exploring expedition, sounding the sea and surveying the shores of Labrador. Greenland, Iceland, the Farces, and Scotland, in the endeavor to select proper levels and starting points for the Northern Transatiantic

Cable:

"Professor Faraday's discoveries of the retardation of electric force transmitted through submarine conducies also further satisfied him of the impracticability o'telegraphing long distances under water, and it was accordingly determined that the duration of subsqueous immersion should be of the shortest. Many experiments having shown that the North Atlanter route was feasible, telegraphically speaking, he, on the 29th August last, set out on his surveying expedition in order to prove that it was likewise physically possible. Having left Beston thoroughly armed with the most perfect apparatus both for surveying and sounding, he proceeded northward through Baleisie Straits to the coast of Labrador, where he explored various in lets and bays, and came to the conclusion that the best starting point for the cable would be between the 54th and 56th degrees of north latitude. From thence he shaped his course to Greenland, a distance of about five bundred miles, and found that the great est depth was two thousand and ninety fathoms. The bottom gradually sinks as it recedes from the west, until about one hundred miles from Labrador, where it is found at \$1.940 fathoms. After this a basin of nearly the same depth succeeds until within eighty bottom gradually sinks as it recedes from the west, until about one hundred miles from Labrador, where it is found at \$1 \$40 fathoms. After this a basin of nearly the same depth succeeds until within eighty miles or so of the Greenland coast, when it sinks to 2,0.0 fathoms, and from theme rises somewhat abruptly. The ascent, however, does not terminate at the coast line, but continues up the flords or bays, of which there are several along the coast. These flords are in fact, exceedingly numerous all along the Greenland shore, extending even as far as fifty miles inland, and are never frozen. Having finished his sounding operations, C. lonel Sharrwan next proceeded to examine the coast as far north as sixty-three degrees, and then struck out for the interior, in order practically to ascertain how far the country was adapted for laying the wires, and came to the conclusion that the thing could be done without the grees destructive effect which it was hitherto supposed would ensue from the frost. On penetraing into the country, and ascending the high lands, Colonel Sharrwan was agreeably surprised to find that the climate was exceedingly mild, may warm—se much so, that his companion took off his coat while walking along, and he himself could afford to do without his gioves. In order thoroughly to examine the place, he, with a friend, pushed on to a point where Europeans had never before reached, and at a high s'itiude regaled themselves from a porfect graden of buckleberries, Clackberries) which abounded there in profusion. Darkness prevented them from further extending their walk, but enough was seen to show them that the country was not so drashfully cold as it has always been held to be. During the sojourn of the exploring party in Greenland, they were most hospitably received at all the places they visited : illuminations even in some places having been got up in honor of their arrival. After surveying the southern overste single of forty-five degrees, until a short distance from the shore, whence there is mu

catches it as it files up, and then, after be ancing bimself carefully, he seizes it with both hands, and darts into open space. After flying to the utmost extent of the ropes, he comes back with the recoil, and alights in safety on the spot from which he started. When he has done this two or three times, to show that the exercise is mere sport to him, he again launches himself into mid air, but not this time to return as before; for when the trapeze has reached its furthest point, he suddenly lets go his hold, and horne on by the impetus imparted, seizes the second trapeze, which in its turn carries him forward to the length of its rope, where he again qui s it, springs to the third trapeze, and, horne of rward by it, alights on another platform at the opposite side of the circus, and in face of that from which he had started. The performer again seizes the third trapeze, at d flinging himself forward, as before, files to its furthest limit, and then quitting it, springs to the second, which, how however, he does not leave, but permits it to fly back toward the 3d, then as it descends, since his back is still towards the trapeze which he quitted the moment before, he all at once lets go with both hands, and turning in the air seizes it again in time to meet the third, by catching which he again reaches the platform. Once more accerding to the platform above the orcheetra, he springs forward hanging by the hands to the trapeze, and quitting it as it approaches the end of its range he gives a somersault in the air, and seizes the second trapeze as he descends! When it is considered how truly brain, eye and muscle, must respond to each other in these performances, the whole exhibition must be pronounced one of the most extraordinary that has ever been seen of its peculiar description.

Dreadful Murder and Semmary Panishment.

Dreadful Murder and Summary Panishment.

We recorded, a few days since, the murder of Mr. Allen Page, of Conecuh county, Ala., by a band of highwaymen, as was supposed at the time; but we now learn they were not only neighbors of Mr. Page, but men who had received from him the most generous treatment. The old man was known to have a considerable sum of money about him, and the only motive for the deed was thirst for gold. The Conecuh Spartan thus details the facts:

As Mr. Allen Page and Mr. Jago, Whight were re-

sum of money about him, and the only motive for the deed was thirst for gold. The Conecuh Spartan thus details the facts:

As Mr. Allen Page and Mr. Jso. Whight were returning in their buggy from Cabbrine, where they had been to dispose of their cotton, they cases upon an obstruction in the road, some three miles from Breckenif ge, and when the latter gettleman descended to remove it, Mr. Page was fired upon from a distance of only fitten feet, and almost instantly killed. Seven buckshot were lodged in his breast, over his beart, so close to one another that a band could seever all the holes. He only lived long enough to say "I am a dead man!" Mr. Wangar, at the report, attempted to spring into the buggy, and at the same instant was fined upon also, receiving three slight wounds—one in the jaw, one in the bedy, and one up in the arm. Subsequent examination showed that the log, behind which the seasasin lay, received the greater part of the second discharge, to which accident aft. W. is doubtless indebted for his life. He succeeded in getting into his buggy, and dover rapidly to the mearst house, where his wounds were attended to, and some dogs precured and put on the track of the murderers. Suspicion rested upon two brothers, lavis and Brarners Wand neared upon two brothers, lavis and Brarners Wand one of whom was present at the time that Mr. Page received the money for his cotten. They were arrested, and upon being closely examined, confessed the doed, each charging the other with having fired the fatal shot. It was ascertained that the covardly murderers had themselves placed the obstruction on the road, that, during the delay of the carriage thereby, they might more safely make sure of their victim.

The sporters, under date of Saturday, thus records the denoment of this frightful tragedy:—

We have just learned, with deep regret, that the Wants have been hung by the people of Sepulga and signed by some eighty men, pledging themselves to mutual protection, and assuming the fearful respensibility of the summa

Great Foot Race-Man against Steamboat.

and the law slowed to take its course; and we fear that many will be involved in serious difficulty.

Great Foet Race—Man against Steamboat.

At this time, says the Rochester Usions when physical culture is a popular theme of discussion, and when there seems to be no limit so knowledged to the physical powers of man, a report of a great race which came off on Thursday last, will be likely to interest the public. The trial was a novel one, as the contestants were a man and a steamboat. The strife, however, was all on the part of the former, and the latter was beaten. The circumstances attending this trial of speed were about as follows:—On Thursday, as the steamer Maple Leaf was hing at Cobeurg preparing to leave for this port on her last trip of the season, a young man about twenty-five years of age, came on board with his luggage and secured a passage to Rochester. A short time before the steamer left, he discovered that he had left some books at the Grand Trunk Railway Station, half a mile or more away. Thither he ran at his best gait to get his books. While absent, the boat left for Colborne, sixteen miles east of Cobourg, where the was to call before creasing to this port. When this passenger returned to the deck and found that the boat had been gone simest fifteen minutes, he was much vexed and disappointed, as he well might be. His baggage was on board, his fare paid, and that was the last chance of the season to cross the Lake, by steamer. After contemplating the expense and distance of a journey around the Lake, he concluded to make a bold push to overtake the boat at Colborne, and that on foot, for the delay usually attended upon getting out livery teams in Canada would give the pedestrian great advantage on the first half day's travel at least. So away the disappointed passenger started for Colborne, following the track of the Railway from the point where it crosses the main road east of Coburg. The steamer ran slowly in the fog, and was one hour and a failroad track over ties, for an inexperienced ru

depth from this laised past the Farces to Gept Weath, in Sutheriandshre, the submeration of the cable being two hundred and seventy-free or and two hundred males respectively.

Lights Brown's Will.

I give to my one, Jours Brown, Jr., my merging compass and other surveyor's articles, if caudials to my old favorite measurement, now at North Elba, New York, to receive upon the writer, said stone scripions, the over the count of the contract of The Tours journals state that a trial which is to take place before the Court of Assizes of that

Extraordinary Trial in France.

ning.

ed in her original story, and easy that in contra-diction it her daughter must be laboring under a hallucrastion. Both mother and daughter are to be tried for infanticide.

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

WOOD ELECTED.

3.273 MAJORITY.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

THE TOTAL VOTE

AS SHOWN

BY THE OFFICIAL RETURNS. ____ For Havemeyer...... 26.781 For Opdyke.....

Wood over Havemeyer3.273 Wood over Opdyke Majority Table.

RECAPITULATION

21.....

22.....

The Vote for Mayor in 1857 and 1859.

Wards	180	1857.		1859.		
	Tierrann	Wood	Havemeyer.	Opdyke	Wood	
1 2 3 4 5	438 464 525	1273 231 405 2112 1847	549 156 220 513 883	284 163 175 267 665	981 155 243 1454 1011	
6 7 8 9	2748 2748 2530 4655	2403 2316 1868 1788 1695	1253 1235 1505 2112 1184	142 972 957 2340 771	1022 1755 1410 1441 913	
10 11 12 13	1179 1675 928	3367 887 1809 2357	1769 862 1083 1008	1085 583 868 864	989 1271 1635	
15 16 17 18	3405 3195 3300	878 2120 3765 2456 1323	1461 1607 2230 1845 825	1245 1818 1799 1412 831	733 1607 2573 2030 1408	
20 21 22	2631	2827 1766 2029	1783 1591 1021	2133 1461 365	1986 1692 1670	

G. C. BRONSON appears to have been elected Corporation Counsel by a plurality considerably exceeding that given for FERNANDO WOOD; and LYNCH, for Almshouse Governor, has also run far ahead of his competitors. We have no returns of the result of the election for Aldermen, Councilmen, or School Officers.

Loss of the Ship Riza Morrison.

Councilmen, or School Officers.

Leas of the Ship Eliza Morrison.

The following is a report of Captain Ferricu.

The following is a report of Captain Ferricu.

On the last of November, 1860, the ship Moses Taylor, Ferricu, sighted, during a heavy gale, the ship Eliza Morrison. Ferricu of Beifast, from Quebec, with a signal of distrus flying. On approaching her she was found to be water-logged, her decks swept, and all her canvast carried away. At considerable inconvenience, and at a loss of about 13 hours of fair wind, the Moses Taylor succeeded in taking off the Eliza Morrison's crew and passengers, among whom were two women, in all 26 persons, thereby, it is not too much to assert, from the state of their ship and of the weather, saving them from inevitable loss of flo.

During the transfer, two of the Eliza Morrison's men showed the most abject cowardice in hastily leaping on the first trip of the lifeboat on board of the Mose Taylor, and refusing to assist in saving the remainder of their comrades by undertaking another risp, necessitating Capt. Ferricu to saving the remainder of their comrades by undertaking another risp, necessitating Capt. Ferricus to substitut two of his men. Every attention was paid to the wants of the castaways, the crew receiving abundance of the provisions served out to Capt. Ferricus own men, and the passengers receiving the best accommodation am food the cabin could afford. It cannot be supposed that the least the rescued crew could have done would be to sired all the assistance in their power, both ordinary and extraordinary, in working the Moses Taylor, and ratherys, and afterwards simply joined on equal terms to the crew of the Moses Taylor, they manifested a most ungrateful spirit. On being requested, in the morning after their late rescued cry to a single them foreity from the room in which they lay lastly sweltering in their wet clothes. Throughout the whole period, five days, of their being on board the Moses Taylor, they were constantly grumbling as to accommodation, relu

Dr. Howe and Cook's Confession.

Dr. Howe and Cook's Confession.

JOHN A. ANDREW makes the following explanation in regard to a paragraph in the confession of John E. Cook:

It is only within a few days that I have seen the printed "confession" of John E. Cook. So far as it reistes to Dr. S G. Hows, it is in these words: "I do know that Dr. Hows gave Captain Brown a breech loading carbine and a pair of mussic-loading pistols, all of government manufacture. They were left either at the house of Captain Brown, or at the school house where most of the arms were conveyed. At what time and for what purpose they were given to Captain Brown, I do not know,"

The following are the only facts which could furnish any foundation for this statement:

"Nearly three years ago, a box with a rifle and two pistols were sent to Dr. Hows, as President of the Kansas Committee, directed to be forwarded to Kalsas for use in repelling invaders. Capt. John Brown was then in Boston, and was going to Kansas. They were handed to him, for the use and the designation mentioned. This is susceptible of proof. And from these facts of which Cook could have had none other than hearmy information, is originated the statement supposed to implicate Dr. Hows with the recent transactions at Harper's Ferry.

"Joint A. Andrew,"

Present Condition of the Great Eastern. The London Times says in regard to the present condition of the Great Eastern :

The London Times says in regard to the present condition of the Great Eastern:

Now that the Great Eastern is comfortably established at Southampton, and saved from all fear of darger, the improvements required in her machinery, and the additions yet wanting in the capita, may te proceeded with without delay. The mistakes made in the construction of the engines are now becoming apparent. During the voyage round to Southampton, both the engines were carculily watched, to ascertain what defeats existed, in order that they might be effectually remedied during this winter, and the result of this examination shows that a veral adjustments and alterations, more or I as important, are required in many parts of the machinery of both acrew and paddle.

There is one defect in the plan, or rather position of the paddle engines, which is of consequence, insamuch as it cannot now be renedled, and that is, that rittle the diameter of the paddle-wheele is too great, or the shaft is paced too low in the vossel. When the Great Eastern leaves the country on a regular veryage, with full coals and cargo, her draught of water will not be short of thirty or thirty-one feet. At present site is light and draws only about twenty: two feet, set the float of her paddle are reefed when she comes down some eight or nine feet deeper in the water? As they are at present, and with an additional immersion of nine feet, the wheel would be 'drowned,' as engineers term it, and it would be impossible to turn them at more than six or seven revolutions.

There is only one remedy left for this misca'culation; that is by taking out the paddle engines entirely, and bedding them up some three and-shall or four feet higher—an alteration which is not litely to be attempted, as it would infalibly take fits or six mentals to empress it, and out £16,000 to £20,000. The serve engines are, it is said, neither as well made nor as carefully finished as those of the paddles, and a great deal of adjustment will be wanted about the connecting rods to make them work

American Yellow Pine in Brazil.

Extract from a letter written by an intelligent American residing at Bernambuco, Brazil, under date of September 15, 1839;

"As flour is the principal article imported from the States into this market I have given most attention to the trade connected with it. There are several other stricke of American produce, however, in which the trade here might be greatly increased, and I am using my best efforts to that end. Until within the last six or eight months scarcely a stick of American lumber came to this market, unless driven into port by stress of weather. At an early day after my arrival at Pernambuco I became convinced of the importance of introducing American lumber, and impressed my views in regard to the subject upon the merchants trading with the United States. I felt satisfied that, for most building purposes, as well as for the public improvements, the yellow pine of our country was admirably adapted, and might be introduced at a cheaper rate than that at which native could be obtained. These views I believe to be particularly applicable to the works of the radirond now in progress of construction from this city in the direction of Bahta and Rio Janeiro; and it is a source of great gradification to know that they are gradually being adopted, not only him the last thirty-five days, (five cargoss have arrived from the States, which have been promptly taken at remunerative prices; and asixth cargo will probably be here and in market in the course of a week. My decided opinion is that a gradual increase in the amount sent out will eventuate in building up a trade highly important to our commercial interests. It is proper to remark, however, that the yellow pine is the only kind suited to this market, or that can be disposed of to advantage. We have in these latitudes a species of insexts whose ferocious instincts render the use of white pine or any other soft wood wholly imprecicable. American Yellow Pine in Brazil.

arrived from the States, which have been promptly taken at remunerative prices; and a sixth cargo will probably be here and in marked in the course of a week. My decided opinion is that a gradual increase in the amount seat out will eventuate in building up a trade highly important to our commercial interests. It is propar to remark, however, that the yellow pine is the only kind suited to this market, or that can be disposed of to advantage. We have in these latitudes a species of inserts whose fercelous instincts render the use of white pine or any other soft wood wholly impracticable.

An English View of Mexican Affairs.

The London Daily New, of the 11th inst., has a leading article upon the civil war in Moxico, in which is predicted the defeat of the clerical party and the success of the Liberals. The News undertakes to give a statement of the condition of parties in Mexico, but the chief interest to us of the article is what is said in it of he commercial objects which the United States has in favoring the Liberals and securing from the Government at Vera Cruz the completion of a treaty favoring those objects. It says:

In the pristine days of Humsone, the bisection of the Isthmus of Darien was deemed possible; and men, even in our own sober country, looked forward to the time when a canal sixty miles long should connect the Atlantic with the Pacific. This vision, we believe, is now generally absandoned; and the Americans, seeing that they cannot have a Canal between the two Oceans, are desirous to have a Canal between the two Oceans, are desirous to have a regular system

the Government at Vera Cruz the completion of a treaty favoring those objects. It says:

In the pristine days of Homodors, the bisection of the Isthmus of Darien was deemed possible; and men, even in our own sober country, looked forward to the time when a canal sixty miles long should connect the Atlantic with the Pacific. This vision, we believe, is now generally abandoned; and the Americans, seeing that they cannot have a Canal between the two Oceans, are desired to have a regular system of overland traffic in its place. The Isthmus of Tehuantepec seems precisely calculated to supply this desideratum. This isthmus lies a little to the south of Vera Cruz, and to the north of Darien; and, of all routes, it would be most convenient for the United States, in their commercial communications with the East Indies on the one hand, and with the Pacific Store of the two Americas on the other.

The United States stand in need of this direct, and chiefly maritime, communication with several parts of their own continent. To California their only means of access is either by Terradel Fuego or across the broad district of North America, through the savage country known as the Packwoods; nor is there much doubt that the Tehuantepee route would be of advantage to them for a rettiement of their present difficulty at San Juan. In South America the same advantage holds in even a greater degree. The route of Tehuantepee will at once give the United States a direct communication with Lima and Valparaiso, and with the coasts of Peru and Ohlil. Meanwhile, it will also largely facilitate their command of the Pacific.

For advantages such as these the Americans can afford to pay, and for the advantage of American support the liberals of Mexico will readily make concessions. Here, therefore, is a great mutual interest which we can hardly bolieve will remain unrealised for a want of ordinary discretion between the two negotiating parties to the designed treaty. It may be presumptious at present to predict the time at which the present

The Howard (Ind.) I tolune gives this account of an exciting incident which occurred in a la-dies' riding match, at the fair in that county, a

of an exciting incident which occurred in a ladies' riding match, at the fair in that county, a few days since:

Presently one of the horses became obstinate, and his rider became "spunky." She used the whip freely and fearlessly, the horse grew mad and disperate, when there occurred a terrific scene. The enraged horse, a large bay, took the bit and ran at a furious speed. The crowd became wild, and cries that would deafen an inhabitant of Pandemonium went up from hundreds of frightened a gay looking gray horse, ridden by one of the ladies, and he went off as furiously as the bay. After a round or two, the horses evidently got over their fright and entered into a contest for speed, but the multitude were still frightened, and, as usual, lost their wits and began to scream. The horses went on, the bay still leading. Gray made a terrible onslaught, and, just as they passed our stand point, dashed gallantly into the lead.

Bay took courage, and ran like a frightened gazelle at the quarter pole, collared the gray, and before the round was made, opened a gap of full two lengths. Gray did not again get the lead, although at one time his nose was laying on the bay's quarters. About this time a daring fellow, who holds a tender relation to one of the riders, rushed through the crowd into the circle, and as they passed, going at lightning speed, he caught the reins of the bridle, and that instant he was turning somersaults in the air. He landed twenty-nine feet from the place where he caught the horse. The lady then, for the first time, became alarmed, and as she turned about to look after her (as she supposed) lost "tovyer," the saddle turned, and down she came, head forement, towards the ground. Not withstanding the screams that were heard before, we discover definition the lead of gallant fellows blockaded the track with their bodies, and the bay was stopped "in his wild c areer," and the lady released from the stirrup by which she was hanging.

PORTIONS of the maxillary bone of a mastodon were lately found in a limestone quarry is
the neighb.rhood of Alton, Illinois. The portions found appear to be not fossillized specimens of antedinavian race, but the verifable
jaw-bone and teach of the animal such as they
were during infe; the osseons structure and substance being preserved in a very remarkable degree. It, each fragment are three molar teeth,
the ensimel of which still retains its whiteness
and of anaecteristics. Some of the teeth are mach
worn, thus showing that the old ruminant had
of aned them a long time, and had not omitted
to use them while in his possession! The jawbone has the appearance of bone not fossil.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS -Senate.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—Senate.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The Senate met at noon to day. The absentees were Memrs. Baszamis, Clary. Cartymers, Davis, Douelas, Fitou, Fittarance, Hamson, Johnson, (of Arkansas) Polk, Smastian, Swalan and Tooms.

Mr. Mason, of Va., submitted a resolution, which he would call up to-morrow, for the appointment of a comp. littee to inquire into the facts attending the late invasion, and seizure of the armory and arenal at Harper's Ferry, by a band of armed men, and report whether it, as me was attended by armed resistance to the auth, vities and public force of the United States, and the muder of any citizens of Viginia, or any trongs at there to protect public property; whether such it, vasion was made under color of any organism, but intended its subvert the government of any of the States of the Union, the character and extent of the distates not present, were implicated therein, or acc. wany thereto by contributions of money, array, munt dons, or otherwise; the character and extent of the "nuitary equipment in the hards or under the control of said armed band; where, how, and when the same was obtained and tansported to the place invaded; also to report what legislation, if any, is no essary by the government for the future preservation of the power what legislation. If any, is no essary by the government for the future preservation of the power what legislation, if any, is no essary by the government for the future preservation of the power that legislation of the power to rend for persons and cospers.

Mr. Tanmutla, of ill, gave notice that when the recoulion came up, he should move to amond by extending the enquiry to the seizure of the arment at the Senate is reacy for business.

Mr. Gawing are notice of a Pac file Railroad bh'.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives. Long before noon the galleries were densely filled, and crowd's were unaive to obtain admittance. Notwithstanding the indement of the weather there was the usual attendance of lacles. On the floor were the customary salutations among members and others, and a pleasant excitoment prevailed everywhere. Mr. Alare, the Clerk of the last House, called the

others, and a pleasant excitement prevailed everywhere.

Mr. Allew, the Clerk of the last House, called the House to order at noon. The din of voices tumediately e said, speciators were excluded from the floor and the merchers took their scents. The roll was called, and 231 members anaword to their names. The alreantees were Measur. Stallworm and Lawrence. The alreantees were Measur. Stallworm and Lawrence. The alreantees were Measur. Stallworm and Lawrence. On motion of Mr. Phenes, and Hamilton, of Texas.

On motion of Mr. Phenes, the House agreed to proceed to the election of a Speater rice noce. Mr. Horeron nominated Mr. Birmani, of Onie. Mr. Adhain nominated Mr. Birmani, of Onie. Mr. Abrain nominated Mr. Birmani, of Onie. Mr. Abrain nominated Mr. Bormany. of Indiana. Mr. Brawens cominated Mr. Bormany. of Virginia. Numerous voices, impatiently, "Call the roll." The Clerk spootned Measur. Horeron, Corwin, Adam and Bruses tellers.

Mr. Phonesce said: In Istening to the call roll, inoticed that several members were absent. In order to enable them to part cipate in the ciction, I move that the Itouse adjours till to morrow.

Mr. John Coumans—I hope the gentleman will withdraw the motion.

Mr. Coum—Oh, let us have one vote. (Laughter.) The House took the vote by abiliamation, said which and isughter, Mr. Flournes withdraw his motion, and the House proceeded to vote.

The vote resulted as follows: Susmann, 66: Bocom, 86: Graw, 48, Borner, 14; Davin, 2; Phills, 1; Hickness, 5; Coower, 1; Abrain, 1; Hickness, 5; Coower, 1; Abrain, 1; Hickness, 1; Charles, 2; Mr. Green, 1; H. F. Clark, L.

No one having received a majority of the votes cast, Mr. Grow rose and said:—"As I decire in no way to rotard the organization of the House, I withdraw my mame as a candidate, I assure those gentlemen who, in-kindness, have cast their votes for me, that I shall treasure through life so distinguished a mark of their friend-ship and regard."

Mr. Eveneve of an adjournment after another vote.

Cries of "Go on "

Mr. Eveneve objected t

Mr. Grass, of Missouri, wanted to make some remarks in faver of an adjournment after another vote.

Cries of "Go on"

Mr. Ermspre objected to his proceeding, saying there was no question before the House. He subsequently withdrew his objection, which was renewed by Mr. Whas missour, of Illinois.

The Clerk said he would submit the question whether lift. Clark should have liberty to proceed to the House.

Mr. Garstyr contended there was no power here to preclude debate, and said the gentieman from Missouri had a right to show that there were some nominees for Speaker who should not be elected.

Mr. Clark insisted that the House could not deprive him of his constitutional right to make remarks as to the gratification of some of those nominated Speaker.

The clerk replied that he should not take it on himself to decide the question, but would submit it to the House.

Mr. Clark (carnestly)—I claim the right, as an individual member to speak. I deay the power of the House to deprive me of that right. I decide for myrelf.

Crics of "Ge on, go or;" "good."

Without concinuing use adjourned. Washington, Dec. 6.—Mr. Mason's resolution prealed sesterday, came up.

Mr. Thurnutz raid it would receive his cardial support. Whenever murder had been committed to an apport. Whenever murder had been committed to the support of the investigation would be good by disabusing the public mind, especially in the 3outh, of the idea that such a morement received support from any considerable number of citizens.

Let this investigation be imparital and thereugh, and the effect on the country will be most salutary. Had a similar transaction cocurred in 1850, it would have been better. The arrenal titherty, Mason's repair that he would not start the salutary. Had a similar transaction cocurred in 1850, it would have been better. The arrenal titherty, Mason's repair that he would not start the latter transaction cocurred in 1850, it would have been better. The arrenal titherty, Mason's replace that he would not start in the resolution at stated by Capt. Lossan in charge there. That, however, was for the purpose of forcing streng these. Mr. Mason's replace that he would not stard in the way of the lucity suggested, but the very deutiment real consisted all the great as a stated by Capt. Lossan in chard is the way of such transactions, he would not stard is the way of spipling proper legislation: But now when four years had elapsed and neither that Seastor nor those who sat with him, have saked an investigation; it is a little stransactions, to would not stard is the wanted to accertain whence the reservice worse deserted and a spense lost by adopting his ameadment. He wanted to accertain whence the reservice word leaves are received and a start of the should turn out that Congress could not act on the subject without official independent, and it is should turn out that Congress had no power to prevent such transactions, it is the duty, not of those which to should the bear of the policy all associates of Rulls, by asying that now hard particular to the policy of a start of the policy of a start of the policy of a start o

much startled by the foray of Brown and his few fellowers, but at the sympathy so openly expressed is the North for him, and at the spyraent indifference of the great mass at the North at such maniferations of sympathy. The Senster from Illinois proposes to turn the matter into a party issue, does he suppose the Scuth regard the peace and safety of the community as a party matter? they are loath to believe such things, can be treated with indifference by those bound to them by the ties of common government, but if such is the case, it is time they were made as are of it. Upon such an occasion as this, which have no parallel in the history of the country, the levity displayed by the Benstor from New Hampshire is like the leady of the inselicate at the bed of death. The S anti-can take care of themselves. If no remedy can be found in the graceral government, let the South know, so it is they can take action. Is this union to be used able to stay the arms of States for self defence and give no protection against such insurrectionists. If there he in truth such allenation, and this simple resolution cannot pass without being smethered by party issues, let us know it as once.

Mr. Davis said, one gratifying fact was the distinctness with which Sevator at disavowed all connection with, or sympathy for, the mad foray of Brows. What connection has the affair as liberty with the question before us? We have a great duty to perform to affer deprotection to our common country against attacks from fees within, as well as without. Speeces were made by Senators Ivensor, Peau and others, but without taking a vote on the question the Senate adjuncted.

Mr. Chank's resolution coming up, Mr. Chank's resolution coming up, Mr. Chank's resolution coming up, Mr. Chank's resolution conting to submit a

the Senate adjourned.

Mr. CLARK's resolution coming up, Mr. CRAWFORD made an ineffectual motion to submit a resolution for the adoption of the hour rule, it being evident that after Mr. CLARK shall conclude his remarks, a reply will be expected from the other side. R would be remembered that in the 34th Congress one gentleman occupied the floor two days. Hence his proposition.

A resolution was adopted that the daily hour of meeting be 12 o'clock.

Mr. CLARK caused to be read a list of these who recommanded the circulation of the compend of Helper's book; also, the choular itself, strongly reprobative of slavery.

Mr. CLARK briefly revisived prominent recommendations in Hallers's book, strongly condemning those who signed also circular, and insisting, that if they were carried cut the Union sould not exist.

Don't put brother against brother—father against son. Don't desiroy the conservative sentiment of the country.

Mr. Glark priefred a substitute for CLARK's resolu-

son. Don't destroy the conservative sentiment of the country.

Mr. Gumen offered a substitute for Claran's resolutive noen on the basis of the declarations heretofore made by Whigs and Democrats against the further agitation of the slavery question.

Mr. Guans moved the previous question.

Mr. Washitzer, of Ill, moved to by the who's subject on the table. Magatived by a tim rote.

Adjourned without ballet or any setten on Claran's expolution.

retolution. THE SEMI. WREST TRIBUNE.

TOE N. Y. DAILY TRIBUNE

THE N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE
is published every Saturday.

TERMS—97 per annum. Three Copies for 95. Ten
for 312. Twestw Copies, to one address, 236, and an
extra copy to the person who forms the Club.

Address

HUNACE GREELEY & CO.,

Tribune Bulldings, New Nork.



PROSPECTUS THE NEW YORK LEDGER

deavored to discharge that responsibility consonantiously, seeling confide at that utilinately we should receive the transks of the asanda anatens of themsands of families.

As to the future, we are at a loss what to any. We prefer to remyons rather than to ruomise. What we have heretofore done is known to our readers; they know what the LEDGER has been ancis now, and must therefore judge what it will be hereafter. We can only any that am ang the contributors to the LEDGER and the REPORT CHARLES OF THE CO. P. MORKIS.

EDWARD EVERBETT. WHO. C. BEYANT.

CHARLES DICKENS, ANNA COLINETTIES, SANNA PERS.

SOLITHWORTHER, ANNA PERS.

CARLOD STEWART EMMA A. HROWN.

COL. W. B. DUICLOP. SALLIE M. RYAN.

SIGNIFICATION OF THE COLOR OF TH

that the current expenses of the LEBGER, are now and will constantly be at the rate of over three hundred tymeand doiners per diagram.

FACTS like those carry with them more weight than any comments that could be made, and comments will therefore be dispensed with. As we have already intimated, we shall leave gromising by those who prefer be gapend their force in that way, and contequour-selves with doing what we can to make the LEDGER in the world.

THE NEW YORK LEDGER is published every Estimated, and sold at all the news offices in every city and town throughout the country; and is mailed to subscribers at two dollars per anum; two copies sen for three deliars. Any Pestmaster obtaining cight subscribers at \$1.50 such (which is our lowest clab rate), and sending us \$19, will be entitled to one copy free.—

Tornas invariably in advance.

ENT he postage on the Ladger to any part of the United States, paid quarterity or yearly, in advance, at the office where it is received, is only twenty-six cents a year. Canada subscribers must each send us twenty-six cents in addition to the subscription price of the Ledger, to pay the American postage.

ENT dubscribers must write their addresses including the name of the place, country, and State in which they reside, in a plain hand, so as to avoid mistakes.

ENT on subscriptions are wanted from cities, large villarce, or other places where news offices are permanently exhalished.

ENT All communications must be addressed, postage paid, to

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA

For purifying the blood. The original and genuine article purely vegetable, everywhere celebrated for ital efficacy in the cure of diseases arising from an impuratate of the blood or habit of the system. Freezered and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Brugstats, No. 100 Fullon.

THE NEW YORK SUN-

Tith New York Sami-Weekt, Thibune is published very TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

HI..LATER FROM CALIFORNIA: Arrival of
the Baltic.

IV..EUROPE: News by the Vigo and the Africa.

IV..BURN BROWN'S INVASION: Tribune
Charlestown Correspondence; Cooke's Confession; Fright in Rentucky.

VI..RESIUG OF THE FWANKLIN EXPEDITION: London Correspondence of The N.

VI..LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY TELE.
GRAPH: The Speakership; The Charlestown Nomination; Douglas and the Democratic Cancus; Ohio Senatorship; The San
Juan Affair; Nicaragua Route; President's
Message; Later from Mexico; The Brownsville Troubles; Important from Sonors;
Hartford Election; Bouthern Pacific Railread.

VIII. A JEU D' ESPRIT : By Walter Savage IX. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. Y. TRI-BUNE from Boston, Washington and Ore-BUNE from Boston, Washington and OreSon.
X. POETRY: A Welcome to Charles Summer.
XI. AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS'
CLUB: Cramberries: California Vezetation:
Autumn Flowers: Delaware Grapes: Food,
and How to Cook it.
XII. NEW PUBLICATIONS: Review of Chapia's Bermon's preached in the Broadway
Church: Notices of New Books, Magazines,
&c., &c.
XIII. LITERARY: Sales of Books, Thackeray's
Prospectus of Cornhül Magazine.
XIV. PERSONAL.

XIII. LITERARY: Sales of Books, Thackeray's Prospective of Cornhill Magazine, XIV. PERSONAL.
XY. POLITICAL.
XYI. JONATHAN TO LOWE: Poetry.
XYII. JONATHAN TO LOWE: Poetry.
XYII. THE REPUBLINAN FAITH.
XVIII. ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.
XII. GALE IN SUFFAL.
XII. GALE IN SUFFAL.
XII. WEEKLY REVIEW OF PATENTS.
XXII. MAKINE AFFAIRS: Crucity and Murder Charles on board if S. sloop-of-War Brooklyn.
XXIV. MARINAGES AND DE ATHS.
XXIV. MARINAGES AND DE ATHS.
XXIV. CALIFOITIA WARRIAGES and DEATHS TREMS—One copy for one year, \$8: Two copies, one year, \$5: Two copies, one page, \$5: Five copies, to one address, \$20.

at \$6 per annum.

THE GREAT PAMILY PAPER.
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
THE GREAT FAMILY FAPER.
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.

THE NEW YORK LEDGER.

As an i. silication of the popularity of the LisDGER, we need only state the simple fact that its cisculations is larger chan that of any other TEN literary opers in the country. Its great cuts ess is owing to the fact that its proprietor sceners the best writers in the country, and sparse no expense in cetting up the HENT PAMILY PAPER—a paper of high moral time. The exalted reputation of its contributors, the practical and invariably pure and healthy character of all its articles, the care which is taken that not even one offensive word shall appear in its columns, and the superiority of its Tales and Sketches have gaired for the NEW-VORK LISDGER a position that no literary paper has ever before seached. We feel, and always have felt, since the LEDGER attained its immense circulation, that a heavy responsibility rests upon us, and have endeavored to discharse that responsibility consonnitiously, fissling confide at that ultimately we should receive the shanks of the sands and tens of the usands of families.

As to the future, we are at a loss what to say. We

BOBERT BONNER,
Proprietor of the New York Ledger,
No. 48 Ann street, N. Y.

DR. LOCANDER, Me SPRING ST. M.Y.

DR. LOCADDER, MU STRING SE, M. L.,
A few done west of Secadway.
CONSULTING PHYSICIAN AND BURGEON,
is kindly permitted to refer to manerous patients in
this city whom he has successfully treated in the last
ter your.
N B —Special attention given to the treatment of females. All letters of inquiry must enclose \$1 to insurv
notice.

THE WEEKLY SUN IS THE CHEAPEST Single ecgy, 5 months ... 0 52

1 year 0 15

16 mos 1 00

These copies 1 year 2 00

Fight copies 1 5 00

Ye copies 1 10 00

Postage 12 cents a year in the State, and 26 cents per year out of the State. Specimon copies sent gratis. Direct all letters to

MOSES S, BEACH,

Sun Office, New York.

TWENTY THOUSAND BOXES
have been sold and shipped off during the last month.

IMITATIONS have sprung up since the introduction
of this article—but only in name, the quality and virtues are not to be found in them, and they do myre
harm than the Plague, as they generally destroy or injure the hair, cause distincts of sight, loss of memory,
and finally leaves the whole system in such a shadered condition, that it becomes impossible to abtain relief—they do their work slowly—but see. An ominent chemist has the eather supervision of BRIEST,
in estimable that Dye, and persons can have no fear
in using it. It dyne either to a beautiful

JET BLACK or a LUZURIANT BROWN.

and when once applied remains perfectly DURABLE. THE NEW YORK SUN—
This popular paper, read by upwards of Three Hundred Thousand persons daily, it mailed to country subscribers in season for the early trains, at \$4 per year or \$1 per quarter in advance.

To any post effice in the State of New York, 75 cents por year, payable quarterly 19% conts in advance.

To any post effice out of the State of New York, but within the United States, \$1,56 per year, payable quarterly, \$9 cents in advance, and \$1,50 per year, payable quarterly, \$9 cents in advance, but within the United States, \$1,56 per year, payable quarterly, \$9 cents in advance, but \$1,50 per year, payable quarterly, \$1,50 per year, and when once applied romains perfectly DURABLE for months, and then only requires touching up as the hair grow out from the roots—making it at once the hair grow out from the roots—making it at once the CHEAPERT as well as the BEST DYE in us.

ENT Be sure that you sak for BRILESTE Hair Dye or you will be imposed upon by a base stempt at innition.

HEIEST'S Hair Dye has his signature on cach how and where cold. All orders for the showe Hair Dye should be addressed to JOSEPH I. BRILEST & OO. 66 South-Second street, Williamsburgh, L. 1

Tenerific. 4 6 62 1 10
BARK.

Quercitron, Plain. Ins.
No. 1, ton. - 428 0
BEESWAX

White. - 265
BREAD.
Pilot, Will. - 265
BRISTÉES.
Petersburg, 1st sort. 1 1521 45
Do. 2d do. - 3562-50
Okas ta. - 262 75
Souchey. - 7021 00
American. 300 to
CANDLES-ib.
Tallow, mould. - 26
Sperm. - 38 - 450
Admantine. 19 - 4200
Admantine. 19 - 4200
COAL
Liverpool ch 10 000212 00
Sidney, N ton. - 62
Anth, 2000 ibs. - 62
Anth, 2000 ibs. - 62
Anth, 2000 ibs. - 62
COCOA-ib.
Para, duty paid. - 26
Guayaquii, in bd.17 - 6219
Guayaquii, in bd.17 - 6219
Guayaquii, in bd.17 - 6219
Guayaquii, 10 dd.1 - 66
Guayaquii, 10 dd.1 - 66 cocoa-lb. duty paid.. -@-requilin bd.17-@19 Drop, netcash 57606 Buck do 67606 Pepper,Suma..... 5% FEATHERS. SPIRITS-gall | Shad, Clash | 12-36 | 9-36 | Whisker, Am. 33 - 3 | Brandy Am. 32 THE GREATE ST SUCCESS OF THE AGE
BRIEST'S Instantaneous
COLUMBIAN HAIR DYE.
PERCE ONLY FIFTY CENTS.
Is now acknowledged by every one who use Hair Dye,
to be
THE VERY BEST ARTICLE. that has ever been produced. So great has been the demand for it during the last month, that extra hein had to be supployed to put it up. At least TWENTY THOUSAND BOXES

WHOLESALE

PRICES CURRENT (Reported for the N. Y. Bun.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1609.

Quercitron, Phila. Inc. No. l, ton.. — 428 00